

and calyx lobes, broader and differently colored corolla, and differently shaped appendages. It may be distinguished with equal ease from *P. umbrosa*, the third small-flowered member of this alliance, by its glandular inflorescence, shorter and obtuse calyx lobes, broader and differently colored corolla, longer stamens, and much smaller seeds.

It is a pleasure to name this species for Dr. Howard Scott Gentry, now of the Alan Hancock Foundation of the University of Southern California, whose extensive explorations and published accounts have added so much to our knowledge of the fascinating flora of northern Mexico.

Gray Herbarium,
Harvard University

LITERATURE CITED

- Voss, J. 1935. A revisional study of the *Phacelia hispida* group. Bull. South. Calif. Acad. Sci. 33: 169-178.
- LANJOUW. 1939. On the standardization of herbarium abbreviations. Chron. Bot. 5: 142-150.
- GENTRY, H. S. 1942. Rio Mayo plants, a study of the flora and vegetation of the valley of the Rio Mayo. Carnegie Inst. Wash. publ. 527.

CHROMOSOME NUMBER PUBLICATION

J. A. RATTENBURY

It is planned to publish periodically in MADROÑO lists of chromosome numbers of plants comprising species whose chromosome numbers have not appeared to date in other publications, or are at variance with previously given figures. An effort is being made to present these data in a manner conformable both to usefulness and economy of space.

The conscientious taxonomist feels that the identification of the species listed in tabulations such as this is in part the interpretation of the author, and with changing nomenclature is subject to revision. The proposal is, therefore, to restrict publication of chromosome numbers to those collections which are documented by reliable vouchers in the form of herbarium sheets filed in one or preferably more permanent herbaria. It is further recommended that permanent cytological preparations be preserved, either attached to the herbarium sheet or in some other easily accessible form, so that critical counts may be confirmed by interested researchers. Camera lucida drawings from cells in marked regions of the permanent slides may also be attached to the sheets. The desirability of making permanent documentation of the results of research cannot be too strongly stressed.

It is hoped that botanists and geneticists will contribute chromosome counts from time to time. The data should include as much as possible of the information shown in the accompanying table. If the response is sufficiently great, an attempt will be made to group related species, genera and families into the same issue. Undocumented counts will not be published.

The chromosome number listed will be that typical for the tissue from which the count was taken. For example: $2n = 9_{II}$ (metaphase I); $2n = 18$ (somatic cell); $n = 9$ (meiosis II and pollen grain division). The method of making slides permanent described by Bradley [Stain Tech. 23(1): 41-44. 1948] is recommended for the preservation of cytological evidence.

Contributions to this section of MADROÑO may be addressed to the editor.

DOCUMENTED CHROMOSOME NUMBERS OF PLANTS

SPECIES	NUMBER	COUNTED BY	COLLECTION	LOCALITY
CRUCIFERAE <i>Cakile</i> <i>edentula</i> (Bigel.) Hook.	$2n = 9_{II}$	A. R. Kruckeberg, Univ. Calif. Berkeley	<i>Kruckeberg</i> 1656 UC ¹	Jenner, Sonoma Co., Calif.
LILIACEAE <i>Disporum</i> * <i>Hookeri</i> (Torr.) Britt.	$2n = 9_{II}$	J. A. Rattenbury, Univ. Calif. Berkeley	<i>Rattenbury</i> 96, 104, 111 UC	Contra Costa Co., Calif.
<i>Smilacina</i> * <i>sessilifolia</i> Nutt.	$2n = 18_{II}$	M. S. Cave, Univ. Calif. Berkeley	<i>Rattenbury</i> 94 UC	Contra Costa Co., Calif.
* <i>amplexicaulis</i> Nutt.	$2n = 18_{II}$	J. A. Rattenbury, Univ. Calif. Berkeley	<i>Rattenbury</i> 95, 114 UC	Contra Costa Co., Calif.

* Prepared slide available.

¹ Symbols used for herbaria are those listed by Lanjouw, *Chronica Botanica* 5: 142-150. 1939.

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